THE North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 428. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN EQUITY.
In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT JACKSON, *deceased.*
CRAWFORD *v.* GINGELL.

THE apportioned amount payable to the Creditors of the above Estate whose claims have been proved or admitted in this cause will be paid at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, *on and after the 10th day of October next*, between the hours of 11 in the forenoon and 1 in the afternoon.

N R. MASSON,
Acting-Registrar.
30oc Dated 11th September, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.
Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
Twelve do., ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this Port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the name of DAVIDSON & Co.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.
WILLIAM REES.
EDWARD YATES.
tf Ningpo, 1st September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the Style of NOTT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.

WILLIAM NOTT,
By his Attorney WALTER L. PURDIE.
A. B. NEILSON, JR.
WALTER L. PURDIE.
D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
RICHARD R. TYERS.
China, 22d July, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a *General Commission Business in China*, under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.

R. M. OLYPHANT.
WM. W. PARKIN.
L. N. HITCHCOCK.
New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice, Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, JR., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, and RICHARD R. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
30oc China, 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
18de London, 19th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned in the Business hitherto carried on under his name ceased the first of June last.

F. PEARSON.
Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by F. PEARSON will in future be conducted under the name of

C. P. REYNOLDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EZEKIEL SHELLIM, and Mr. SOLOMON DAVID in our firm at Shanghae ceased on the *1st October*, 1857, and *1st April* last respectively.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
23oc Hongkong, 16th August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as a *Public Silk Inspector*, at this Port. Office, Custom House Road.

ROBT. O. MAJOR.
tf Shanghai, 7th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
JOHN NAYLOR, ESQ.
CHARLES TURNER, ESQ., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES
BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Long Shawls and Mantles.
Gentlemen's Railway Wrappers and Plaids.
Ladies' and Children's Boas, Sleeves, Gauntlets, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves and Mitts.
Merino and Lamb's-wool Drawers.
Do., Flannel, and do. Undershirts.
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Colored Flannel Shirts.
Superior French Merino and Checked Laine.
Berlin Wool and Embroidery Patterns.
Ladies', Childrens and Gentlemen's Hosiery.
Printed, Plain, and Fancy Flannels.
Broad-cloth, French Cassimere and Tweeds.
Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets.
Drugget 6/4 to 12/4 wide.
Axminster Rugs.
White and Red Blankets.
Woollen Curtain Damask.
Fancy Pin and Needle Boxes.
And various other articles.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
9oc Shanghai, September 25th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.
tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchâng-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ……	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ……	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ….	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket, ……	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE House with 13 *mow* of Land attached, situated on the American Settlement North of the Soochow Creek, and at present occupied by J. A. WHEELOCK, Esquire.

Apply to
JAMES WHITTALL.
23oc Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Godown, also four Stall Stable, with large Yard attached, on Plot of Ground registered at H. B. M.'s Consulate as Lot No. 165.

Apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 25th September, 1858.

TO LET.

PART of a House and Godown, together or separately, situated in Custom House Road. Apply to Z. at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

NOTICE

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the *Yang-king-pang*, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 238, measuring 3-*mow* 1-*fun* 9-*le* 6-*haou*, having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the *Yang-king-pang* to the *London Mission*, on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fokien *Joss House*, on the West 89 ft.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January*.

For particulars apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings. Apply to

ANDW: A. RANKEN.
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.

For particulars apply to
HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to
B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality.

Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON or about *the 1st of November*, the undermentioned Property at *Foochowfoo*, belonging to Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

A convenient Dwelling House, two Storeyed with four large Rooms above and four below, and Offices attached, situated on the Hill at Nan Tae, about half a mile above the bridge. There is a good Garden attached, and the House has a commanding view of the city and surrounding scenery.

For further particulars apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.,
Shanghai.
THOS. S. ODELL, Esq.,
Foochowfoo.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong.
23oc Shanghai, 28th September, 1858.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT an early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Also at Hongkong.

Lot No. 1.—The large detached House in Spring Gardens with Sea Frontage, and extensive Godowns attached. Registered in Land Office as Marine Lot No. 42 and subject to a Ground Rental of £135.16.3 per annum.

Lot No. 2.—A Convenient Dwelling House in rear of the above, containing a large Dining room, &c., and 4 Bed rooms with suitable Godowns and Offices below. Registered as Lot No. 34. Ground Rental £27.8.9 per annum.

Lot No. 3.—A plot of Ground adjoining Lot No. 2, on which are erected Six Chinese Shops now all occupied. Registered No. 53 in Land Office. Ground Rental £13.4.4½ per annum.

And at Foochow.

On or about the *20th September*, the Property at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN RAWSON & Co.

Lot No 1.—Consisting of a 5-roomed Bungalow standing in its own grounds.

Lot No. 2.—A large Compound containing a new Brick and Stone built Godown 113 by 73 feet with Tea room, Office and Compradore's rooms.

Lot No. 3.—Water side Premises upon which a substantial two Storied Building is now being erected, the lower Story will consist of Godown, Compradore's room, and Treasury, and the upper Story of three large Rooms, Tea room and small Office.

For further information apply to

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Shanghai, Foochow or Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ….Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. …. ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards, …. ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

泰 興 *Tae-hing.*
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

泰 興 *Tae-hing.*
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE
by
Public Auction.
(Unless previously disposed of by private bargain.)
On Monday, the 15th November.

THE Lot No. 32 measuring 5 m. 6 f. 4 l. 1 h. with the Dwelling House (containing 18 Rooms) and Godowns erected thereon.

Also,

On *Tuesday, the 16th November*, and following days, the whole Furniture and Stock, including Billiard Tables, Ten Pin Alleys, Flag Staff, Sedan Chairs, Wines, Spirits, &c., &c. Or, any party desirous of continuing the Hotel business and purchasing the Furniture and Stock in one Lot, can obtain a Lease of the premises.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. M. DONALDSON.
Commercial House,
Shanghai, 8th October, 1858. o

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold on the premises of the undersigned on *Wednesday next, the 13th instant*, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Sailors Clothing, Extra English Flannel, English made Boots and Shoes, Cold Water Crackers, American Flour, White Zinc Paint Oil, Boiled and Raw, English Soap and Candles, Pale Ale two Quarter Casks, Sherry and Port, Old Tom, Highland Whiskey, fine Claret, Kidderminster Carpeting, and a lot of Books.

Catalogues will be issued on *Monday next.*

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 9th October, 1858.

NOTICE.
X. SALABELLE & Cie.
have removed to
NORTH GATE STREET,
Corner of Bridge Street.
23oc Shanghai, 9th October, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Floating Chapel Services, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 9	Singapore.	Sept. 13
Bombay,	Aug. 31	Hongkong.	Sept. 21
Calcutta,	Aug. 31	New York.	July 25
Galle,	Sept. 5		

◆

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., at Shanghai, John Rossi, youngest son of James Hooper, Esq. of Peckham, Surry, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Thompson Glover, Esq. of Liverpool.

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 8th Oct., 1858. Max.	Min.	*Ending 8th Oct., 1857.* Max.	Min.
2,—	72	60	82	75
3,—	73	64	81	66
4,—	74	64	75	62
5,—	73	60	72	62
6,—	73	62	70	65
7,—	72	62	75	50
8,—	73	64	76	59

To be continued weekly.

◆

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

Exchange, ...No business.

Opium.

Malwa, *New*	Tls. 495 *a* 500	Shanghai weight.
Patna, (high Nos.)	„ 568 *a* 570	
do. (low do.)	„ 560 *a* 565	
do. *Old*	„ 530 *a* 535	

◆

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Departed.—Oct. 8th, *Bougainville*, (Fr. bq.), 247, Albo, for Hongkong or Macao; *Parsee*, (Br. bq.), 437, Lennington, for Amoy; *Eena.* (Br. bg.), 207, Smith, for Amoy; *Paragon*, (Siam. sh.), 800, Adamson, for Bangkok; *Flag of Truce*, (Br. sh.), 417, Day, for Swatow.

◆

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Earl of Windsor*, Mr. Clark.

Departed.—Per *Aden*, Messrs. W. W. Cryder, A. Fincham, Solomon Ezekiel; two Officers and ten Seamen and Marines of H. M. S. *Retribution*.

Errata,—*North-China Herald*, No. 427. The New Tariff, Article II., lines 27, 28, for "weft and warp" read "warp and weft."

The next mail for Europe will leave here on Thursday the 21st and Hongkong on the 29th inst. The Post-office packets are calculated to arrive in London, *viâ* Marseilles, on the 14th December.

The London mail of 25th August was due in Hongkong on the 8th inst. and here per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer on the 15th. She should bring replies to ours of 14th June and possibly to those of 27th.

By the latter mail the news of favorable negociations at Tien-tsin was conveyed.

The Commissioners, five in all, did really arrive in Shanghai on the 5th and 6th inst. Besides Kweiliang and Hwashana, and the subordinate Ming and Twan, the Governor General, Ho, has appeared on the scene with the Treasurer of the province, Wang; so that there are now present at this port every high authority of this province except the Governor Cháu; for Pi Sieh, the late Táu-tái has been for some time Judge and only retained here for the revision of the Tariff. We are somewhat at a loss to know what brings such a bevy of mandarins together, and we are not very sure that our authorities have been able as yet to see farther into the matter than ourselves. An opinion seems gaining ground among the Chinese that the Commissioners have come rather to unsettle than to settle. If every thing was settled at Tien-tsin, why, they say, should *that* Commissioner come to Shanghai. Whether negotiations have commenced or what point they have reached we are unable to say. The "better informed" assure us we shall be wiser next week. The district magistrate, or *chi-hien* is turning the advent of all their Excellencies to account by a vigorous appeal to defaulters in crown-taxes to pay up their arrears.

THE NEW TRADE REGULATIONS.

Article III.

Prohibitions—Opium—Custom House and Harbour Regulations—Consular Jurisdiction.

Our columns at length announce the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners appointed to meet the Foreign Ministers, for the purpose of agreeing upon the details of the Commercial Regulations provided for in the Treaty of Tien Tsin. It is evidence of the importance attached by the Chinese Government to what remains to be done in the completion of its international relations with the Western Powers, that it has appointed as Commissioners, the same dignitaries who were employed to represent it in the presence of their combined forces in the Pei-ho, and the names of Kweiliang and Hwashana will be thus completely identified on their side with the results flowing from the new relations between China and the west. We consider it a matter of congratulation that Lord Elgin has remained here to meet them, determined we hope, not to allow the combined results of the encounters of war and diplomacy at and near to Tien Tsin, to be disfigured or diminished by the exercise of inferior skill or superior prejudice at Shanghai. The questions referred to in our articles on the Tariff, among other topics, must shortly become subjects of deliberation with the conference now assembled, and it is our purpose to refer here to some others, which all interested in the prosperity of the Foreign Trade of this Empire, must desire to see worked out to careful and judicious conclusions.

Prohibited Articles of Import and Export.

It is a privilege inherent in all independent Governments to prohibit to foreigners, as to its own subjects, to traffic across its frontiers in such commodities as it may consider injurious to its interests or to its policy to be so dealt with, and this without its being considered in any way material whether such prohibitions are or are not expressed in its Customs Tariff. In trading with China our peculiar relations require a peculiar provision. The Tariff itself is an express result of international Treaties, and if the Chinese Government or its officials are not bound by a well defined limitation to the provisions of the Tariff, equally as to what they shall admit and what they may prohibit, it is evident that much room is left for occasion of inconvenience and difficulty. We think it remarkable therefore that in the progress of our commerce under the existing Tariff, its administrators on behalf of the Treaty powers, have allowed prohibitions to be enforced without any reference to the absence of a foundation for them in the Tariff. We think it much more remarkable that they have allowed both prohibitions and seizures of at least one article plainly designated in the Tariff as free from both. The Chinese Coin Copper Cash is a case of the last kind; Grain and Opium are instances of the first. As Theory and practice have not always agreed one with another in respect to any one of these articles, so neither theory nor practice has been at all times or places consistent with itself.

Article 60 of the existing Tariff of Exports is as follows "Treasure" *i. e. coin of all kinds, Duty Free.*" Now the great currency of China and the only coin issued by the Government being the Copper Cash, the most natural application that could be made of article 60 would refer to that coin, whilst its application to the re-exportation of Foreign coins, though not less direct, would be subsidiary and incidental. In practice, its application has been restricted to coins of Foreign mintage solely, while Copper Cash has been refused a passage even from one Chinese port to another and has been seized and confiscated for the attempt. We believe that it has at times been held also and perhaps with some appearance of warrant in the wording of the article, that *bullion* could not be legally exported, though we are not aware of any instance of late years in which this view has been enforced. It is quite evident that the privilege of exporting Copper Cash to Foreign ports can be only of exceptional and minor advantage, and if the permission involves either an inconvenience or an offence to Chinese policy, the interests of commerce do not require it to be pressed. It is desirable, however, and cannot be nationally injurious to allow us to ship and reship the coin from one Chinese port to another as occasion may arise. The free passage of all precious metals in whatever form, and whether inwards or outwards is essential, and in defining the new article on the subject it will repay such moderate care as is required to render it at once intelligible and incapable of mistake.

It has been the policy of China in common with many other nations in which the population to be supported has pressed close upon the means of subsistence, to prohibit the exportation of all primary articles of food. With the consideration of the wisdom of this policy we have at present no concern. It has been recognised and enforced in many different ages and countries and in some it has been of necessary service in appeasing the demands of the multitude in periods of scarcity. It would not become us we conceive to interfere with its exercise so long as it is applied solely to native produce. But we have a perfect right to demand that foreign grain, imported in Foreign bottoms, should be exempted from this rule. This concession is no more than we ourselves grant to all friendly powers upon all articles of commerce. It would be proper to allow to the Chinese Government in return such precautions and securities against fraud as may appear reasonably requisite, and to charge the grain so exported with a duty proportionably equivalent to the Tonnage dues from which the importing vessels was exempt by reason of having carried a grain cargo.

The last article which we have to notice under this head, and the one far outweighing every other in importance, is

Opium.

We shall not here enter into a controversy with the assertions and imaginings of Exeter Hall or of those numerous professed philanthropists, whether in England or in this country, who find their "cry" in the endeavour to make out a case at the expense of the Foreign merchants of India and China. Even at this time our means of estimating the results of the use of opium among the Chinese from any extended or reliable series of observations are extremely imperfect. Those means have increased, however, and as opportunities of observation have extended so has the strength of the evidence that opium, if no better is not the worst, in its effect upon the human constitution, moral or physical, of the great family of narcotic stimulants found, prepared, and used, by all nations civilized and barbarous. Fermented and Distilled Liquors, Tobacco, Coca Leaf, Opium, with many others including even Coffee and Tea, present different forms and combinations of analogous properties. How far their use may be regulated or interdicted by legislative enactments, has already been the subject of various experiments not in China only, but in Russia, in Eastern Europe, and even in the United States. These experiments have hitherto possessed one feature in common when attempted on an extended scale; a failure, more or less complete, to accomplish their object. The province of commerce is to exchange the superfluous productions of distant regions. It is no part of its vocation to enquire into the moral uses or abuses to which they may be applied. Any argument which could be directed to stigmatize as wanting in benevolence or moral sense, the conveyance of a product of nature, capable of an immoral application, from one region of the Earth to another region, would apply with much greater force to the Divine Wisdom which saw fit to furnish such a product to either of the two. One charge and only one has been preferred against England and the English Government in India which if proved would fix upon them a just reproach. It has been said that in their strength, they forced or allowed their subjects to force opium into China against the weaker but sincere efforts of the Chinese Government to prevent it. In any broad or general sense this charge was never true at any time, and for years past it has been notoriously untrue in any sense whatever, however restricted. It is certain that a Chinese law practically obsolete continues to exist declaring the article contraband; and here the prohibition begins and ends. No attempt is made to enforce it. On the contrary, at every port northward of Amoy duties are systematically collected on behalf of Chinese Government officers, though not, in most cases, in their names; while at Amoy itself within the present year it has been publicly legalised and taken its place in the Tariff. As regards any action of the Chinese Government, the Foreign merchant has been and is as entirely unfettered and uninterrupted in the importation of opium, as he could possibly be under its fullest legalisation; but without such legalisation he is ever exposed to the contingency that a change of policy may arise, leading to ill considered and ill timed attempts to interrupt the trade. Few who are practically acquainted with the working of the mighty chain of commerce in which the opium trade forms a principal link, will require to be informed of the immense interests which might be involved by such attempts. To give some idea of their extent to those not immediately concerned in them, it will suffice to state that opium gives a revenue of Three millions sterling to the British Government of India; furnishes India with means to the extent of six to eight millions sterling wherewith to pay England for its manufactured fabrics; and affords England to an equal extent a medium of liquidating her indebtedness to China for her continually increasing requirements of Tea and Silk. But though not the creation of the Chinese officials, the present state of things is not free from serious embarrassment and difficulty, chiefly arising from its abnegation by our own authorities. The British Consular Court refuses to recognise any claims, disputes, frauds, or failures, which may relate to transactions in opium, and allows the article no place in official documents of any kind, so that nothing is left undone to deprive the trade of legal protection and control. We are persuaded that such a state of things cannot be permanent, and that the time is fully ripe for the admission of opium into the Tariff at a fixed rate of duty. It may perhaps give rise to some difficulty with the Chinese Commissioners if the amount of such duty is fixed at a lower rate than has on the average been heretofore collected, but based on a 5 per cent *ad valorem* scale it will be found to lie between Tls. 15 and Tls. 20 of Haikwan Sycee per chest.

Upon the subjects of prohibitory enactments generally we add that all which are thought expedient and admissible, should be at once brought forward and inserted into the new Tariff, and that the law of the subject in any particular case should thereafter be held to be, the Tariff and nothing but the Tariff.

Custom House and Harbour Regulations.

The mode of collecting the Customs duties at the ports open to foreign trade has been a prolific source of evil, and of inequality and uncertainty of taxation. Corruption and venality in the administration of his office, is a deep seated and ineradicable element in the constitution of a Chinese tax-gatherer. A lax administration among tax-gatherers begets a lax morality among tax-payers, and the more unscrupulous the trader, under such a system, the higher his reward. At this port, after the evils of this state of things had become utterly unbeareable, a system of Foreign Inspectorship was devised and is still in force. The three Consuls of the Treaty powers each nominate an inspector, generally from among his own staff, who is then appointed and paid by the Chinese authorities. The experiment has succeeded to the extent of enforcing an equal and uniform payment of duties from all alike; but confined to one port only, it has placed that port at most unfair disadvantage as compared with its four competitors. If extended to the other ports, a difficulty would arise in the outset, in obtaining qualified men, with a knowledge of the language, to undertake the office; but supposing this to be overcome, the real trial of the system would then, and only then, commence. We say most advisedly, that its advocates are not entitled to point to the testimony of success which we gladly accord to the experiment at Shanghai, as conclusively establishing the claims of the system to general adoption. It is matter of notoriety that from the first hour of the experiment, its initiation—its progress—its practical working and guidance—its whole merits and defects—have had their beginning and their end in one individual, the English and senior inspector, Mr. Lay. Whatever that gentleman's faults of taste and temper, and they are not few if his opponents are to be credited, he has proved himself an honest and vigilant official, and if not altogether impartial in the extension of the courtesies and facilities which lie in the discretion of his office, probably as much so as could be expected from one of his youth, and his opportunities to be otherwise. We are well entitled to doubt whether the experiment is calculated for general adoption at the ten or fifteen ports to which our commerce is shortly to be extended, while there can be no manner of doubt that it must be applied to all or none. The true remedy for the multiplied evils with which the question has been hitherto environed, we believe would be found to consist in making the ports free to the foreign merchant, and leaving Maritime as well as Transit Duties to be settled by the Chinese merchant with his own officials. Where attempts were made at extortion by these officials, and such attempts will be made under any and all systems, the protection intended to be afforded by the 28th article of the new Treaty, by which as we understand the foreign merchant is authorised to demand to be allowed to discharge at once and for good the whole transit dues of the empire in a single and final payment of 2½ per cent *ad valorem*, might equally have been extended to the payment of Maritime Duties. Where the Chinese official attempted to exact too much, the foreign merchant would step in with the amount due under Treaty. Where he was willing to accept too little he would accept it from the native as readily as from the foreign merchant, and the latter might thus hold to his conscience without being deprived of his trade. If it be now too late to adopt this proposal, we have but a choice of evils left. If it be decided that the least is the evil of a Foreign Inspectorship, let it be put under some sufficient check or control on the part of the Treaty powers, or woe to any port which may chance to be afflicted with the combination of a vigorous Inspectorship and an imbecile Consulship!

It is very necessary and fortunately much less difficult to arrange an efficient management of the local regulations required by the several harbours of the ports open to foreign trade. We are disposed to believe that at the larger ports, great advantage would accrue from the establishment of joint maritime boards of the Treaty Powers, which should have authority to appoint and supercede Harbour Masters, to regulate the fees and the licensing of Pilots, and to decide upon claims arising out of collisions or damages sustained by foreign vessels within the limits of the port. The salary of an efficient harbour master would be properly due from the Chinese Government which is the recipient of the tonnage dues, and his remuneration should be such as would entitle the board to obtain from him *bond fide* security to a sufficient amount, for the indemnification of sufferers by losses or accidents proved in the judgment of the board to be owing to culpable incompetence or neglect of duty on his part.

Only in this or some equivalent way are we likely to see the numerous accidents now of daily occurrence, in this port at least, permanently abated.

Consular Jurisdiction over non-Treaty subjects—Chinese Debtors.

Though placed last in the order of our remarks the subject at which we have now arrived is probably the most important, as it is certainly the most difficult, of any to which we have endeavoured to direct attention. The records of the earliest commercial intercourse of the West with China, are replete with the fruits of the miseries and mischiefs entailed by the lawless and law-defying proceedings of foreign adventurers, who, far distant from the control of their own Governments, made the name of Foreigner universally detested, by their flagrant outrages. As it was in the sixteenth century, so it remains to a great degree to the present day. All the efforts and the sacrifices which are made by the Treaty Powers, but chiefly by Great Britain, to extend not the privileges only, but the control of their laws over the intercourse of their subjects with the Chinese, are rendered to a great extent nugatory, by numbers of adventurers of every known nationality and of none whatever, all claiming the same privilege of ex-territoriality, with every other due to subjects of the Treaty Powers; but all refusing to acknowledge any obligation to submit to the conditions which are imposed by those Treaties, any longer than it suits their own convenience and interests. In addition to these, there is a considerable and increasing class of ex-Treaty subjects, every way respectable and estimable as merchants and as citizens, who are so far placed in an invidious position that they either acknowledge no law present in China, or at least none which can effectively control them. Thus the position which they occupy is this; they participate in the privileges of the Treaty powers as against the Chinese—in the protection of the law of the Treaty powers as against the subjects of those powers—while they are permitted at the same time to refuse responsibility to both. It is nothing to the purpose to allege that some of the non-treaty powers have appointed Consuls at one or more of the Treaty ports. Such are in all cases mercantile Consuls, liable therefore to be made the judges in cases wherein they are personally interested, and even if armed with sufficient authority to act judicially on behalf of the Government by which they are accredited, not possessed of a force to enable them to give effect to their decisions. These are crying evils, and no hope of their abatement exists unless by the combined action of the Ministers of England, France, and the United States. If not dealt with now, every extension of our intercourse with this people will open a new field for spoliation and outrage against them, and dishonest evasion against ourselves. Even though willing to submit for ourselves, it is surely time to attempt something towards redeeming the universal fame of the Foreigner, with which we of all peoples are most closely identified, from the contamination entailed by these lawless associates. The most obvious mode of meeting the case would appear to be by establishing Joint Tribunals of the Treaty Powers, which, by convention with the Chinese Government, should be made legal courts for the trial of all cases affecting foreigners not represented by Treaty. If the practical difficulty of inducing agreement in a common course of action and procedure among the representatives of those powers be found insuperable, we know of no other means by which outrages against Chinese subjects in unprotected positions can be effectively controlled, and we trust, therefore that a strenuous attempt will be made to overcome them. As between Treaty and non-treaty subjects the alternative remains to give the latter the option of electing to enrol himself under the jurisdiction of some one of the Courts of the Treaty Powers. If he refuses to elect, and has a dispute with the subject of a Treaty power, let him be held amenable in that particular case to the jurisdiction of that power. This is asking no more than that with the privileges for which he is indebted solely to the Treaty powers, he should at length admit some of the effective obligations which are needful for the good government of society.

Having so far advocated the claims of Chinese subjects to proper protection at our hands, we are the better entitled to claim to have enforced against them a stricter settlement of their liabilities than has hitherto been obtained. By both the old and the new Treaties with Great Britain, it is provided that if Chinese fail to fulfil their pecuniary indebtedness to British subjets, the Chinese authorities in concert with the British Consul shall see justice done between the parties. Though the promise seems fair enough, in practice it has been found that it works only on one side. The Chinese creditor is very properly ensured and receives the promptest redress against the British defaulter, and there the working power of our arrangements cease. Whether arising from apathy, or venality, or both, it is not less the fact, that unceasing delays and difficulties arise in the prosecution of even the best founded claims against Chinese subjects, and any of the Foreign ministers who should insist upon some specific and determinate mode of procedure in granting trial, judgment, and execution, as between Chinese defaulters and Foreign Treaty subjects, would confer a great and well deserved boon upon the latter.

In taking leave of the subject we indulge a confident expectation that the issue of late events and pending deliberations will be to open a new and brighter era in the intercourse of Western Nations with the Chinese Empire.

Peking Gazettes have been received dating from the 14th to the 18th Sept.

In the Court Circular we notice the promotion of Chu Tsun to act as President of the Board of War. Many years ago the memorials of this minister distinguished him as the stout opponent of Hü Naitsi, who recommended the admission of opium at a duty of 8 per cent. He was subsequently degraded and has been slowly recovering his credit these ten years. Tu Han, a son of the Emperor's tutor, one of those recently disgraced for not remonstrating against the employment of Kiying is also restored to favor, becoming a Vice-president of the Board of Revenue.

The *Gazette* of the 16th September publishes a memorial from the Mongolian prince Sangkolinsin reporting the discovery of gold mines in Fung-ning. The district in question is in the prefecture of Ching-teh, well beyond the Great Wall, and no great way from the source of the Lwan River, the only considerable stream that traverses the east of the province of Chih Li. The fact of the existence of gold in the locality indicated was reported to Sangkolinsin by Yih Ki, a member of the Imperial Family, and one who by his name must be of the same generation as the present Emperor. He appears to be on the Jè-ho or Zhe-hol establishment, and why he should report officially to Sangkolinsin is not shewn, especially when the latter was, as he states, encamped at the time before Tung-chau, waiting, as we assume, to play the lion in the path of the barbarian. However he gave orders to various officers, whom he names, to examine different spots in Fung-ning with some miners from Sz' Ch'uen, and the result of their investigation of some *li* of country was the collection of some 15 catties weight of sand with gold dust in it, from which was obtained, by the action of heat, in Sangkolinsin's presence 1 mace 9 candarins weight of gold. On estimating the expense of the labour &c., he finds a balance of profit, and holding that permission to work the mine would be of use to the revenue, he proposes to the Emperor to associate Yih Ki with some other officer as superintendent of the operation. He has some other suggestions about the maintenance of order and the remittance of the collection should the mines be found really worth working.

The only paper in which we figure is a memorial written by Wants'ai and his colleague, our old acquaintance, Tsung-lun, to report upon the rice supply from Kiang Su and Cheh Kiang. By the 2d September the total receipts were 851,000 piculs brought in 752 junks from the former, and 463,000 piculs in 320 junks from the latter province. This is over nine tenths of the provision due from the south, and has employed in its transhipment 5,044 vessels, official and other. There are still due from Kiang Su 68. and from Cheh Kiang 21 junks, which the responsible authorities declare to have been some of them lost at sea and some plundered by the barbarians. If this be true the amount short should be remitted, but for some years past it has been usual to make the committees representing these two provinces refund in Tien-tsing. There are other details to complete the account, but nothing of much interest.

A Chinese correspondent writes, with what credit we cannot affirm, that the suites of the Commissioners and the Governor-General have been forbidden to pay visits to or receive the hospitality of their colleagues the provincial mandarins, for fear of producing excitement. The descent of the Nieh Fi or Nien Fi, a banditti people to Ho Nan, who are pressing South toward the Yang-tsze Kiang has so alarmed the authorities that, had it not been for the particular request of the high Commissioners, the Governor-General would not have come here at all. As it is he cannot stay long.

The table expenses of the Commission amount to 35,000 cash a day, which, with the messengers, &c., required, the authorities have directed the general subscription, or extra-taxation committee to provide.

Rebellion and Opium.

Shall opium be legalized and be introduced into the list of articles on which a duty shall be paid to the imperial government of China? By no means, exclaims one! By all means, I would have it so and an end put to all smuggling, says another; while a third, who has not pondered the matter, whispers to himself, I am in doubt; it may be the best on the whole; but it will require a wiser head than mine to solve the question.

The question of legalization rests with the Chinese; and it rests with them, too, in a political point of view, to put an end to "all smuggling." Smuggling the Chinese cannot and will not stop—least of all, the smuggling of opium. What then ought the imperial government to do in this case? They must, it seems to me, legalize the drug, or do what is probably equally bad, if not worse, continue to connive at and participate in a great system of smuggling. There is no other alternative.*

Shall the foreign powers come forward and, directly or indirectly, assist in putting down the Kwangsi, or rather, as it now is, the Nanking rebellion? No, I say, by no means. This, like the opium question, is a domestic one. It is really and truly a domestic quarrel. And who would be so silly, I do not say wicked, as to interfere with domestic broils. China is but a family, though a large one, and ought to be quite competent to manage her own household matters; and I believe that, as the rebellion has grown out of violent abuses, foreigners had better keep aloof from it, giving no assistance, directly or indirectly, either to those in rebellion or to those who by oppression and wrong have driven the insurgents into this dreadful attitude of rebellion.

ALIQUIS.

Shanghai, Oct. 6th, 1858.

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* At present in this port, or rather at Woosung, how is this matter conducted? Is there not on every chest a regular duty levied? And are not the 20 and odd Taels regularly received by the Emperor's officers?

We understand that a fund is being raised for the purpose of bringing out a large Edition, of the Works on Medicine and the Collateral Sciences by Dr. Hobson of the Church Missionary Society, previous to his departure from China, the production of these Works has occupied the greater portion of his time during the last ten years, and he is anxious that they should be more widely distributed than the limited funds at the disposal of the Society will permit of. We have seen the four first volumes (the fifth which completes the series not being yet finished) and judging from the number of well executed illustrations can easily understand their being eagerly sought after by the Chinese and hope the Subscription will be sufficient to ensure the bringing out of a large number of copies.

We will conclude our recommendation of the scheme by the following quotation from the *China Mail*:—

> "We have recently seen a set of illustrations, copied from Dr. Hobson's Treatise on Physiology, and published at the expense of the father of Yeh Ming-chin, the present Governor-General of the Two Kwang. These drawings have been transferred to wooden blocks, and executed in a style that would do credit to a first-rate European artist. The following is a translation of Yeh Suy-ang's preface:—
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> "'A western writer, Hobson, has published a treatise on Physiology, with illustrations, in which the subject is thoroughly elucidated. He first gives a general description of the entire body, and afterwards treats of its various parts separately. The illustrative figures are 271 in number: they were lithographed at the free hospital at Kam-li-fan in Canton. These I have arranged, after the originals, on eight scrolls which may be hung side by side, and so be conveniently studied; and they will be very suitable for presents. To persons desirous of acquiring the healing art, they will give a complete insight into the internal and external structure of the body, and the principles of its organization, and possess them of the means to obtain a true diagnosis of disease. They are properly characterized in the following terms,—
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> "'"The myriad processes of life are here displayed, and the human frame is opened to view. The internal and external organs are distinguished, and accurately delineated. From the form the nature is demonstrated: what appears anomalous is shewn to be well-ordered. It is the first time that we have beheld such productions. Our science indeed cannot compete with that of the philanthropic author.
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> "'By Yeh Suy-ang; from the palace of the Governor-General of the Two Kwang Provinces, in this 8th autumnal month of the 3rd year of Hien-fung.'
>
> "This work of Dr. Hobson's has probably excited a deeper interest among the Chinese *literati* than anything that has ever issued from foreigners. When first published in 1851, it was so eagerly sought after that a reprint of it was made for sale by Pwan-tze-shing, a wealthy and influential Chinese of Canton."

Mons. Simonsen whose reputation as a violin player, has preceded him some months, favored us with two Concerts, on the evenings of Saturday and Wednesday last. The entertainment took place in the Theatre of the Amateur Theatrical Corps, a room well suited to the purpose both in regard to its size and acoustic properties. The attendance at the first Concert was not large, but we observed with pleasure a considerable improvement in this respect, at the second Concert, and we may hope that a full audience will reward M. Simonsen's exertions on Tuesday evening next and leave him no cause to regret his visit to this remote place.

The impression made upon us by Mons. Simonsen's performances on the violin, are on the whole very pleasing; and though we do not find any attempt at the dignity and breadth of style which are the characteristics of the greatest performers of the age, we are glad to recognise an execution at once brilliant and lively, and in some respects really astonishing. Mons. Simonsen's "harmonics" are wonderful in the clearness and rapidity with which they are produced, and there is a general facility of "fingering," and a dexterity in displaying the resources of his instrument, which entitle Mons. Simonsen to be considered an excellent performer, and a worthy member of that particular school of which De Bériot was one of the brightest ornaments.

With regard to the several pieces executed on Saturday and Wednesday evenings, we were much pleased with De Bériot's Seventh Air with variations, and also with some portions of Mons. Simonsen's own composition "Sounds from Home." The performance of Ernst's "Andante" and the "Carnival of Venice" did not so well satisfy us. We presume it is necessary occasionally to introduce pieces of a light and *striking* character, but for our own part we deprecate the production of such Solos as "Life on the Ocean" and the very *familiar* Air which was afterwards played. They satisfy neither our taste nor our judgment.

Mons. Simonsen was most ably assisted by a number of Amateurs, one of whom sang in a very pleasing manner and with much taste, two German songs on each evening. There can be but one opinion as to the performances of the "Deutsche Lieder" by the whole body of Amateurs; they were satisfactory in a high degree. The pieces were well chosen and well sung; in good time and tune; and there was evidence of praiseworthy care and training throughout. It is creditable to this small settlement, that it can produce so able and numerous a body of Amateurs, who evidently study music for its own sake. We venture to ask them to persevere;—it is a science which will amply reward its followers, which will repay a thousand-fold its earnest students.

The third and last Concert is announced for Tuesday evening next, and we cordially recommend all those who may not yet have attended the former entertainments, not to neglect doing so on that evening; to those who have already enjoyed the treat, we are sure no further inducement is needed.

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An error having occurred in our last number, in the dates of departure of Passengers per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers from Southampton, we now give an amended statement, as it appears in the *Overland Mail* and *Home News*.

August 20,

For Hongkong, Messrs. R. Hayne, R.N., and G. O. Y. Ponos.

September 4,

For Hongkong, Messrs. K. McKenzie, and J. Wilks.

For Shanghai. Rev. J. & Mrs Hobson, Miss Marroll, Messrs. J. Birdseye, and W. Waller.

September 20,

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Giles, Messrs. Ramsay, Morrison, H. Marshall, Nisbet, T. Leslie, and D. W. McKenzie.

October 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Sinclair, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Walker, Miss Firth, Messrs. R. K. Douglas, and A. R. Hewlett.

October 20,

For Hongkong, Rev. W. J. Smith, and Mr. H. F. W. Holt.

The American clipper-ship, *Ringleader*, arrived from San Francisco on the 6th inst.; we have seen papers by her to the 9th of August. The following statement of departures from thence to the *El dorado* in new Caledonia we take from the *Prices Current and Shipping List* of 4th of August.

Below we resume our list of departures for Puget Sound, since the commencement of the gold excitement:

From April 20th to June 30th, there departed by forty-four vessels—

	Men.	*Women.*	*Chil.*	*Total.*
	15,552	286	69	15,907
From June 30th to July 10th, inclusive, 19 vessels, . .	5,901	136	22	6,059
From July 10th to July 18th, inclusive, 9 vessels, . .	746	35	6	787
From July 18th to July 26th, inclusive, 5 vessels, . .	340	11	3	354
From July 26th to Aug. 3rd, ...	270	24	7	301
Total, ...	22,809	492	107	23,408

The comet has been visible on every clear evening and morning since it was first seen in these parts on the 15th ultimo.

We have copied from the latest edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* an article in this interesting subject which appears below.

COMETS.

(From the Encyclopædia Britannica.)

The most remarkable periodic comet with which we are acquainted was made known to astronomers by Dr. Halley. That active and indefatigable genius, having perceived that in 1682 the elements of its orbit were nearly the same as those of two comets which had respectively appeared in 1531 and 1607, concluded that the three orbits belonged to the same identical comet, of which the periodic time was about 76 years. After a vague estimate of the perturbations it must sustain from the attraction of the planets, Dr. Halley predicted its return for 1757,—a bold prediction at that time, but justified by the event, for the comet again made its appearance as was expected, though it did not pass through its perihelion till the month of March, 1759, the attraction of Jupiter and Saturn having caused, as was computed by Clairaut previously to its return a retardation of 618 days. This comet had been observed in 1066; and the accounts which have been preserved represent it as having then appeared to be four times the size of Venus, and to have shone with a light equal to a fourth of that of the moon. History is silent respecting it from that time till the year 1456, when it passed very near to the earth: its tail then extended over 60° of the heavens, and had the form of a sabre. An object so striking and so terrific could not fail, in a superstitious age, to excite universal dismay, and be regarded as portentous of the greatest calamities to the human race, if not of the destruction of the world. Accordingly Pope Calixtus ordered public prayers to be said over Christendom, in which he exorcised the comet, and the Turks, who had at that time made themselves masters of Constantinople, and overthrown the eastern empire. Dr. Halley's comet returned to its perihelion in 1835; and the splendour of its appearance rendered it once more an object of universal interest; it was well observed in almost every observatory.

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Of all the celestial phenomena, those of the comets are the most striking, and the most calculated to impress the ignorant with the idea of supernatural agency. Appearing suddenly in the heavens, and under aspects the most uncommon and terrific, they have been almost universally regarded as visible demonstrations of the wrath, and harbingers of the vengeance, of offended deities. These superstitious terrors, arising from that vain propensity of the mind of man to regard the universe as created for himself alone, have only been dissipated by the progress of sound philosophy, and a more extended aquaintance with the riches of nature, and the endless variety of her productions.

The appearances exhibited by the comets are exceedingly diversified, and sometimes extremely remarkable. That which appeared in the year 134 B. C., at the birth of Mithridates, is said to have had a disk equal in magnitude to that of the sun. Ten years before this, one was seen, which, according to Justin, occupied a fourth part of the sky, that is, extended over 45°, and surpassed the sun in splendour. Another, equally remarkable, appeared in the year 117 of our era; and in 479 there was one of which the disk, according to Freret, was of such magnitude that it might have occasioned the extraordinary eclipse of the sun which took place about that time. In 400 one was observed, which is said, on the authority of Gainas, to have resembled a sword, and to have extended from the zenith to the horizon. That of 531 was of greater magnitude still, and its appearance more terrific. Those which appeared in 1066 and 1505 exhibited disks larger than that of the moon. It is, however, highly probable that all these accounts have been greatly exaggerated, through the ignorance and credulity of the historians by whom they are related; for, since comets have been observed by astronomers, no instances have occurred in which their magnitudes and appearances have been so extraordinary. The most remarkable among those of which we possess accurate accounts appeared in the years 1456, 1618, 1680, 1744, 1759, 1769, 1807, and 1811.

The luminous train, or tail as it is called, is by far the most singular and striking feature presented by the comets. That of the comet of 1744 was one of the most remarkable. It was divided into six branches, all diverging, but curved in the same direction; and between the branches the stars were visible. The tail of the comet of 1811 was composed of two diverging parts inclined to each other in an angle which varied from 90 to 15 or 20 degrees. These branches were curved in opposite directions, and descended from the nucleus like a veil; between the branches, and surrounding the nucleus, was a space comparatively obscure.

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The nucleus, which is the densest and most luminous part, may be said to form the true body of the comet. It is, however, so far from having the dense and solid appearance of the planets, that some astronomers have imagined it to be diaphanous, and even supposed that they have observed stars through it. But supposing such an observation certain, it may be accounted for with much greater probability by the effects of refraction; and it is besides extremely difficult to distinguish the nucleus from the surrounding nebulosity. If the nucleus were an opaque globular body, it would exhibit phases like Venus or Mars, according to its different positions with relation to the sun and the earth; and such were observed, or at least were supposed to be observed, in the case of the comet of 1682, by Hevelius, Picard, and Lahire. But the nebulosity renders the phases exceedingly obscure and indistinct, and prevents the true body of the comet from being seen; in the same way as a globe of roughened glass prevents us from distinguishing the form of the flame of an inclosed lamp. The real nucleus has probably never been observed by any astronomer; and, from the appearances, we are led to infer that a comet, at least near its perihelion, is only an agglomerated mass of vapours. As it recedes from the perihelion, the vapours may be condensed by cold into a solid substance. This hypothesis is also favoured by the extreme smallness of the density of the comets, which is known certainly from the circumstance that they produce no appreciable effect on the motions of the planets. The comet of 1770 traversed the system of Jupiter's satellites without causing any sensible perturbation of those small bodies. This comet also passed very near the earth; and Laplace calculated, that if its mass had been equal in density to that of the earth, the effect of its attraction would have increased the length of the sidereal year by two hours and twenty-eight minutes. But since its influence was altogether insensible, it is certain that its mass was not equal to the five thousandth part of that of the earth, and probably much inferior even to this quantity.

If the nuclei of comets are solid, the matter of which they are composed must be extremely fixed in order to enable them to resist the intense heat they necessarily experience in their approaches to the sun. According to the computation of Newton, the great comet of 1680, at its perihelion, was only distant from the sun by the 163d part of the semidiameter of the earth's orbit, where it would be exposed to a heat above 2000 times greater than that of red-hot iron,—a temperature of which we can form no conception, and which would instantly dissipate any substance with which we are acquainted.

In order to explain the singular phenomena of the train of light which frequently attends the comets, the following theory was proposed by Newton. The comets move in very eccentric orbits, and consequently, towards their perihelia, approach very near to the sun. The excessive degree of heat they sustain near this point of their orbits must convert into vapour every substance capable of vaporization; and hence the prodigious extent of their atmosphere in comparison of the smallness of their nuclei. When this atmosphere has acquired all the volatility of which it is susceptible, the impulsion its vapours receive from the solar rays, however feeble that force may be conceived to be, is sufficient to put them in motion, and drive them off in a direction opposite to the sun. Thus it is remarked, that the tail becomes most conspicuous after the comet has passed the perihelion, and that its direction, as was first observed by Appian, is the straight line joining the centre of the sun and comet. The slight curvature which is generally observed may be accounted for by combining the motion given to the vapours by the impulsion of the sun's rays with the motion of the comet in its orbit; for the detached vapours are driven by the impact of the luminous particles beyond the sphere of the comet's attraction, and consequently cease to follow the direction of the nucleus. Hence the curvature of the tail must be greatest towards its extremity; and this is observed to be actually the case. It may be remarked, however, that although this hypothesis serves to explain the phenomena when all the branches of the tail are bent in the same direction, it is inapplicable when the directions of the curvature are opposite, as was the case with regard to the comet of 1811. In fact, no ultimate reasons for several of the phenomena exhibited by comets have yet been given which can be considered as entirely satisfactory.

The discovery of the periodic returns of certain comets necessarily put an end to the apprehensions and terrors which their unusual appearances were well calculated to excite, and proved them to be permanent bodies belonging to the same system, and acted on by the same laws, as the planets. But this very discovery gave rise to apprehensions of another kind, more natural, though, when closely examined, hardly more reasonable. Since the comets are so numerous, and their orbits traverse the planetary system in all directions, and come within the orbit of the earth, is there not a probability that some of them may come into contact with our globe, and destroy it by the direct collision; or at least approach so near as to produce the most disastrous effects by their attraction? Halley found that the comet of 1680 had approached its perihelion about the time of the universal deluge, and thought it probable that that great catastrophe might have been immediately occasioned by the earth's being enveloped in the aqueous vapours of its tail,—an idea which was afterwards more fully developed by Whiston. Lalande and Maupertuis have minutely detailed the terrible effects which might be produced by the shock of a comet, or even by its approach to our earth. The vapours brought by the tail would mingle with the atmosphere, and render it less respirable. The attraction of the nucleus would destroy the equilibrium of the ocean, and cause extraordinary inundations, which might sweep off the greater part of the human species. The direct shock might change the position of the earth's axis, or even cause the earth to leave its present orbit. It might then become a satellite of the comet, and be carried away with it to the extreme limits of the sun's attractive influence: or, as the mass of the comet would probably be inferior to that of the earth, the earth would carry the comet along with it in its orbit, and thus acquire a second moon; and it has even been surmised that the moon we actually enjoy may owe its origin to an accidental occurence of this kind. But all these reveries have disappeared before the calculus, by which it is demonstrated that the orbit of the moon can never at any time have been greatly different from what it now is. The collision of a comet with the earth is not an impossible event; though so infinitely little probable, that it can never excite any just cause of alarm. The conjunctions of the planets anciently caused terrors still more unreasonable, and the eclipses, which now scarcely attract the notice of the vulgar, long rivalled the comets in the terrors which they occasioned to the inhabitants of the earth.

Various opinions have been entertained respecting the nature, and formation, and uses of the comets. Newton supposed that, as some of them pass so near to the sun as to be involved in all probability within his atmosphere, the resistance they must consequently experience will cause them to approach nearer and nearer to the great luminary at every successive revolution, till at last they are precipitated into his substance; hence their use in the system may possibly be to repair the losses which the sun sustains from the constant emission of light. Whatever destinies they may be appointed to fulfil, the recent discovery of several comets of short periods must be regarded as of great importance to astronomy, inasmuch as the frequency of their appearance will enable observers to take notice of any great changes with which either their masses or orbits may be affected.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Oct 3	Gem of the Nith	B. bark	336	Mills	Hongkong	Sept 14	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 3	Elizabeth & Ann	B. bark	359	Blanch	Cardiff	Apr 28	Coals	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 3	Earl of Windsor	B. ship	739	Brown	Manila	Sept 15	Rice	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 5	Progressive Age	A. bark	396	Holmes	Hongkong	.. 18	Sundries	Order
.. 6	Ringleader	A. ship	1156	Matthews	San Francisco	Aug 2	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct 2	Fairy	A. bark	629	Blish	New York	Tea& Silk	Olyphant and Co
.. 2	C. E. Tilton	A. bark	1041	Briard	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Hongkong	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 4	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Ningpo	Ballast	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 4	Cruiser [H.M.	sc-st sl		Bythesea	*Cruize*		
.. 5	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 5	Mary P. Slade	A. bark	199	Crowell	Hkong&Macao	Tea & Silk	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	New York	B. bark	500	Jouhin	Swatow	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 6	Lucky Star	Sia. bk	400	Shields	Amoy	do	E. Waller
.. 6	Taymouth Castle	B. ship	682	King	Hkong&Macao	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 6	Metropolis	Sia. bk	400	Comstock	Amoy	Sundries	E. Waller
.. 6	Cornubia	B. bark	459	Ellison	Fuchau	Silk&Sun.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 6	John Brightman	B. ship	363	Leimdolf	Amoy	Sundries	Geo. Thorburn

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Dove (96)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Firm (81)	H M gun boat	3	..	37	Lieut B G W Nicolas	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Lieut Wm Graham	80
Retribution	H M pad-whl st-fr	28	..	300	Charles Barker	400

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	8	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	13	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Versailles, 10th June.
Liverpool—Mencius, 29th May; Kamehameha IV., 11th June; and Spirit of the Deep, 8th July.
Gravesend—Woodville, 30th June.
Sunderland—Queen of the North, 11th June.
Deal—Livingstone, 16th June; and Spirit of the North, 28th do. *Cardiff*—Indien, 16th June.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,			69,431,000	25,076
1853-54,			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,005	66,391

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858,

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,			852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do.	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do.	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk.*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York		573,110	573,110	137:16		10,400
Cleared	Quickstep	523	..do.						

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,031
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do.	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	070	do.	3,023
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do.	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,829

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Agnes	Sept 17	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutton	Dent and Co		
Alfred Hill	Sept 23	A. ship	549	Nagel	Russell and Co		
Alipore	Sept 27	B. ship	811	Murdock	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co		
Alma & Olga	Sept 21	Ha. sh	516	Osnabrück	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Amazone	Sept 9	Ha. bg	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co.	Ningpo	cld 8th
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Turner and Co.	London	
Amy Douglas	Sept 27	B. sch	204	Pounsberry	E. Waller		
Ann	Sept 11	B. bark	436	Matthews	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Ann	June29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Anna	Sept 20	Old. bk	234	Schülcken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Arcadia	Aug 26	A. ship	705	Wade	Russell and Co	Hkong&Macao	
Aristides	Aug 16	Bre. sh	571	Steengraffe	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	
Assyrian	July 27	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Bella Rosa	Sept 11	Sp. bk.	414	Marcadia	P. Loureiro		
Bentek	Sept 30	Sia. bk	500	Phillips	Order		
Bertha	Sept 11	Bre. bk	406	Klamp	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Betty	Aug 12	Swe. bg	286	Holmberg	G. C. Schwabe and Co A Howard, *Broker*	Amoy	Imdt.
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bougainville	Aug 27	Fr. bk	247	Albo	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&Macao	cld 2d
Canrobert	Aug 16	Fr. sh.	836	Daigre	Vaucher, Frères		
Carausius	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	A. R. Tilby		
Castle	Aug 2	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	E. Waller		
City of Aeathia	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Campa	G. C. Schwabe and Co.	Ningpo	cld 7th
Concordia	Aug 27	Bre. bk	462	Wessels	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Countess of Seafield	Sept 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Cruiser	Aug 5	Sia sh	530	Sutherland	E Waller		
Donna Anita	Sept 17	B. bark	456	Burdett	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Earl of Mar & Kellie	Aug 16	B. bark	429	Mathieson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jewes	Wm. Hargreaves		
Eena	Aug 26	B. brig	207	Smith	Dimier, Brothers and Co	Amoy	cld 29 ult
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	757	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Elisabeth	Aug 6	Du. ship	560	Harms	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 1st
Elizabeth	Aug 27	B. bark	440	Adams	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Elizabeth & Ann	Oct 3	B. bark	359	Blanch	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Eliza Jane	Aug 10	Sia. bk	400	Yang-boon	E. Waller		
Emilie	July 19	Du. bk	361	Perry	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 7th
Emily	Sept 12	Ha. bk	320	Belchmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	
Eureka	June10	A. ship	448	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co.	Ningpo	cld 6th
Flag of Truce	June29	B. ship	417	Day	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	cld 4th
Florence	Sept 17	A. ship	1045	Dumaresq	Russell and Co		
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co.	London	
Gem of the Nith	Oct 3	B. bark	336	Mills	Siemssen and Co		
General Jacobi	Aug 5	Bre. bk	447	Welland	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co.		
Helena	Sept 19	Da. bk	260	Simons	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	11th inst
Henriette	Sept 27	Ha. bg	146	Harms	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Hermann	Sept 11	Ha. bk	248	Kreuzfeldt	Siemssen and Co		
Hermann and Theodore	Aug 27	Ha. sh	350	Reimer	Harkort and Co		
Hero	Sept 12	Ha. bg	108	von Holdt	Siemssen and Co	Ningpo	cld 7th
Hotspur	June11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	To-day
Idas	Sept 23	B. ship	706	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves		
Ino	Aug 26	A. ship	895	Plumer	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	843	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co.		
James Lemon	June28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co. A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	Early
JohannaKalckmann	Sept 17	Ha. bk	253	Roper	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	cld 7th
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	
John Ritson	July 26	B. ship	458	Matches	Order		
Joseph Fletcher	Aug 5	B. ship	672	Pook	Dent and Co	London	
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Julie	Sept 28	B. brig	375	Reeves	Order		
Jupiter	Sept 30	Da. sh	370	Hoyrup	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Hastings	Aug 27	A. ship	448	Kingman	Olyphant and Co.		
Kensington	Aug 17	B. ship	717	Glendening	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'tow	
Kun-Hong-Sing	July 19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co		
Lady Canning	July 21	B. ship	657	Gallastaun	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co	Hongkong	cld 5th
Lady Elgin	July 8	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Lady Inglis	Sept 20	B. bark	376	Twizell	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Lucky Star	June28	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magdalena	Sept 19	B. bark	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'tow	
Maggie	Sept 19	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Mandarin	Sept 19	A. ship	776	Perit	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Maria Louisa	Sept 10	Sp bk.	405	Chaibaud	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Manila	
Marie	Sept 19	Bre. bk	466	Scharze	Siemssen and Co		
Maryland	Sept 28	A. bark	194	Frazar	Order		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Messenger	Aug 19	A. ship	1350	Manton	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Minnihaha	Sept 22	B ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co.	New York	
Nestorian	Sept 11	A. ship	697	Goodhue	Olyphant and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Norden	Sept 17	Sw. bk		Windaufra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
N. B. Palmer	July 26	A. ship	1399	Higham	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Ocean Queen	June30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller		
Ora	Sept 16	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	Early
Paragon	June29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	E. Waller	Bangkok	cld 4th
Parsee	July 27	B. bark	437	Lennington	Turner and Co.	Amoy	cld 30 ult
Pepal	Sept 18	Sp. bk	333	Zabala	P. Loureiro		
Persia	July 31	B. ship	661	Parnall	G. Thorburn		
Polly	Sept 10	B. bark	388	Smith	Wm. Hargreaves	Amoy	
Prince Regent	Aug 18	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Progressive Age	Oct 5	A. bark	396	Holmes	Order		
Queensberry	Sept 10	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.		
Quickstep	June27	A. bark	523	Odell	Augustine Heard and Co.	New York	cld 6th
Rapid	Aug 5	Sia. bk	400	Rooke	E. Waller		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co	Hkong&Macao	cld 30 ult
Ringleader	Oct 6	A. ship	1156	Matthews	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1780	Caldwell	Russell and Co		
Roseneath	Sept 17	B. brig	264	Grant	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co	New York	
Sarah H. Snow	Sept 23	A. bark	490	Higgins	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller		
Sea Nymph	Sept 9	B. bark	464	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Shooting Star	June27	Sia. sh	850	Silva	E. Waller	Bangkok	cld 4th
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sia. bk	800	Higgins	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E. Waller		
Starlight	Sept 12	B ship	366	Churchill	Harkort and Co	Amoy & S'tow	Imdt.
Strathmore	Sept 20	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Success	Aug 5	Sia. bk	500	Robertson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Syrian	Sept 19	B. bark	228	Hodgson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 8th
Taffarette	Sept 28	Fr. sh.	472	Dereix	Russell and Co		
Talisman	Sept 29	Fr. sh.	548	Poubert	Turner and Co.		
Tory	Sept 26	B. bark	451	Dougherty	A. R. Tilby		
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
Urania	Sept 22	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Vilhelmine	Sept 26	Da. bg	146	Benedictsen	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Amoy	Imdt.
Virginia	Sept 26	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Walter	Aug 29	Sia. bk	240	Eames	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Liverpool	
Whampoa	July 13	B. bark	376	Genie	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	To-day
Wm. Sprague	Sept 12	A. ship	716	Bowers	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	cld 5th
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	820	Smith	Russell and Co		
Winged Racer	Aug 5	A. ship	1767	Easterbrook	Russell and Co	Hongkong	cld 8th
133 *Merchant Vsls.*							

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

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